Subscriptions by Mail. Postpaid. DAILY, Per Month... DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Kiesque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The United States and Russia. It is a pleasure to learn that Russia's purposes with reference to Manchuria have been explained to the satisfaction of our State Department. We need not point out how unusual it is for one great power to give another information regarding the scope and intent of negotiations with a third country, while these are preceeding. That diplomatio etiquette has been waived in the present instance is an additional proof of the desire, repeatedly attested by the Czar's Government, to maintain the friendliest relations with the United States.

Whether the demands, compliance with which Mr. PLANCON, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Pekin, was said to have made a condition precedent to the evacuation of Manchuria, were really formulated by him is now immaterial, nasmuch as they are not sanctioned by the St. Petersburg Foreign Office. Precisely how it is proposed to reconcile with China's retention of sovereignty in Manchuria the reasonable claims of Russia, considered as the lessee of Port Arthur and Talienwan, and as the builder and operator of the Manchurian branch of the Trans-Siberian Railway, we shall learn when Mr. LESSAR, the Russian Minister, returns to his post at Pekin. Meanwhile, we have assurances that, while Russia will insist that adequate measures shall be taken to protect the railway and maintain order in the region through which it runs, China's territorial integrity will remain intact, in theory at least, and all of the treaty powers will have freedom of access to Manchuria.

It may be that the Chinese authorities are unable to repress brigandage and that the Manchurian line can be safeguarded only by Russian soldiers, In that event our State Department would scarcely insist that Russia should abandon to devastation a railway on which she has spent many millions of dollars, and on which she depends for connection with her only ice-free ports on the Pacific.

The American people have never looked with sympathy upon the wish which seems often to have prempted British diplomacy, the wish to exclude the Russian Empire from access to the ses. We are not likely to forget how our own trans-Alleghany communities were once threatened with suffocation because they were barred by France and Spain from free communication with the Gulf of Mexico. Americans would gladly see the Russians reach the Mediterranean through the Bosporus, or the Indian Ocean through Asiatic Turkey or throu Persis. We quite understand that the harbor of Vladivostok, being choked with ice during a large part of the year, affords no adequate outlet for Siberia, and we see that Russia was impelled by the law of self-preservation to acquire by lease the Liautung peninsula. We recegnize, also, that the acquisition carrice with it an equitable claim to the unimpeded transport thither of freight and passengers through Manchuria.

All we ask is that Russia's equitable claim to the exercise of certain police functions along the line of the railway shall not be transmuted into an assertion of severeignty, which might invalidate our commercial rights in the annexed region, and might be made a pretext for the whelesale partition of the Chinese Empire.

The American Race.

A collection of lectures and magazine papers by President DAVID STARE JOR-DAN of the Stanford University, entitled The Blood of the Nation," is described in the Independent by Prof. E. E. SLOSSON of the University of Wyeming as " a brief and tantalizing glimpse of what the history of a race would be if developed from Darwinian lines," or from a biological point of view as the cultivation or deterioration of the breed of men. No such history has yet been written, but that it is a field into which the scientific historian will enter in the future may be expected reasonably, and nowhere else and at no other period in the world have the materials been furnished as they will he by this country.

The mixture of races is now proceeding in the United States on a scale of magniand variety of which the previous history of the world affords no parallel. At this particular time, too, new additions to the elements for the future composite race to be developed are coming to us by immigration in a volume greater than ever before. Of the immigration up to 1890, the vast preponderance was from the races of northern Europe, but since that period a radical change in its character has taken place, and southern and eastern Europe are now the chief sources from which we are drawing foreign additions to our population. Meanwhile, the contributions of immigration to the other race elements are dimin-

ishing greatly. In the period from 1820 to 1880, out of a total immigration of about twenty millions only 162,018 came from Italy and Austria-Hungary, but from 1880 to 1900 the aggregate from those countries was 1,906,484, and now the immigrants from these sources are by far the most numerous. In the year 1902 alone, 178. 375 came from Italy and 171,989 from Austria-Hungary, and this immigration is even greater in 1908.

The immigration from Germany, Ireland and the Scandinavian countries began to fall off heavily a few years before 1890, or simultaneously with the sudden increase in the Italian and Austro-Hungarian, and since then this

diminution has increased steadily in its percentage. Last year, all told, it was only 105,820 as compared with the 178,875 from Italy alone.

According to the census of 1900, the foreign-born population of the United States was 10,460,085 and the countries

| of its nativity were. | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------|
| Austria 276,240 | Italy | 484,201 |
| Bohemia 154,001 | Poland | 388,610 |
| Canada 1.181.258 | Rusets | 424,890 |
| England 894,078 | Scotland and | |
| Germany 2,666,960 | Wales | 827,650 |
| Hungary 145,800 | Other countries. | 781,931 |
| Ireland 1.618,567 | | |
| Since then both th | e Austro-Hung | garian |

If our triends who favor us with manuscripts for and Italian population must have been more than doubled by immigration alene, to say nothing of its large natural increase. In 1900, of the population born in this country, 28,198,939 had foreign parents, one or both, out of a total population of 78,603,387. Of the parents of these children, the principal race sources

| were: | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| German 7,832,681 | Austro - Hunga- |
| Irish 4.081,674 | riam 1,007,995 |
| English 4.835,356 | Italian 732,421 |
| Scandinavian 1,872,678 | Polish 687,711 |
| French 1,079,878 | Russian 685,390 |
| | |

the English the Scotch, Welsh and the Canadian English, and with the French the Canadian French.

It will be seen that up to the time of the census the racial elements of northern Europe were by far the largest; but the immigration since 1900 from southern and eastern Europe has increased greatly, so that it has formed and continues to form about four-fifths of the unprecedentedly large total immigration.

The future historian who shall set himself to the task of examining scientifically the American race, or " the blood of the nation." will have before him a chance to study the development of a composite race such as the history of the world had never before afferded. It will be a new race, a new development in the history of mankind.

Official Bookkeeping in Cuba.

During its three and a half years of control of Cuban affairs the Government of Intervention in Cuba received and paid out nearly sixty millions of dollars. This sum represents the insular receipts and insular expenditures. It was exclusively a Cuban fund in which moneys of the United States have no place or appearance. No exact or comprehensible statement of account has yet been presented although nearly a full year has elapsed since the withdrawal of American authority from the island.

While the official report for the year 1901 is still lacking, the report covering the 1902 period, Jan. 1 to May 19, has recently been made available. An effort to obtain a financial statement from its pages has been productive of the follow-

Upon page 16 of the report of the insular Treasurer, CARLOS ROLOFF, there appears Exhibit F, purporting to be a statement of the revenues of the island for the entire term of the intervention. On the following page there appears Exhibit G, purporting to be a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the period. The footings of the receipts as shown by these tables appear as fellows:

| 1 | Exhibit P |
|---|---|
| | ntire period, which in comparison with |
| | On page 196 of his report, Gen. Wood gives the total expenditures for the |
| | entire period, which in comparison with |

the statement of the Treasurer, in Exhibit G. stand as follows:

| Exhibit G 68.159,459.11 |
|---|
| The total amount of customs revenues |
| is reported thus: |
| Treasurer's report, Exhibit F \$63,663,040.39 |
| Treasurer's report, Exhibit G 50,789,291.02 |

No. 10...... 52,661,712.11 Taking Exhibit F, which appears as a classified statement of total receipts. and Gen. Wood's statement (page 196), which appears as a classified statement of expenditures, we have:

Report of Collector of Customs, Table

Exhibit F. statement of receipts \$56,856,419.16 den. Wood's statement of expenditures \$5.406 001.24

Balance \$1,453,867.86 This shows a balance of nearly one and a half million dollars at the time of American withdrawal. Yet, in transferring the Government to President ESTRADA PALMA, on May 20, 1902, Gen. Wood made the following statement:

"The public civil funds derived from the revenues of Cuba transferred to you this date, amount ing to \$680,191.02, are transferred subject to such claims and obligations properly payable ont of the revenues of the island as may remain."

Here again is confusion. The report of the Treasurer of the island (page 9) and the report of the Auditor (page 10) declare that the balance en hand was \$635,170.29. These reports also show that in order to arrive at this figure there is included \$94,619.56 in postal money order funds, which is neither a revenue nor an available asset. Thus the actual cash legacy to the Cuban Government appears as \$540,550.78 (see Auditor's report, page 11). This complication

is shown by the following table: Actual amount...... \$540,550.77 Treasurer's statement 635, 170.29 Gen. Wood sstatement. Balance shown by statements of re-

ceipts and expenditures 1.453,387.88 In addition to this contradictory assortment, there appears, on page 10 of the Auditor's report, the statement that the net balance at this time was \$1,613,-808.13. On page 11 the same efficial states: "While there was in the hands of the Treasurer on May 20, 1902, but \$540.-550.73 available for new apprepriations, there was in the possession of fiscal agents of the Government and including that amount \$1.613,808.18 from which future disbursements could be made."

The Treasurer's statement reports on hand Jan. 1, 1902, \$1,110,329.88. The following statements are made regarding the receipts from Jan. 1 to May 19, 1902: Gen. Woop (page 195) \$7,524,771.84 Alde-de-Camp McCor (Exhibit 1)..... 7.146.491.48 Treasurer ROLOFF (Exhibit F) 6,478,595.98

Auditor Tunnet (Exhibit 5) In the last pem, Auditor TERRILL's statement, there is included an amount

7.524.771.84

deducted from the gross amount, thus leaving only revenues from normal sources, would leave his statement of

receipts as \$6.511.975.79. Analyzing the various reports, this sum of receipts, with its apparent variation of about \$1,000,000, there is encountered an equally complex and contrary presentation. In the various statements of receipts for the period, the following figures appear:

| | | 1 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---|
| GUSTOMS RECRIPTS. | | ' |
| Tressurer ROLOFF (Exhibit F) | \$5,774,411.98 | 1 |
| Auditor TERRILL (Eshibit J) | 5,867,672.96 | 1 |
| Collector BLISS (Table No. 6) | 5,704,493.81 | |
| POSTAL DEPARTMENT RECEIPT | | 1 |
| Treasurer Rotory (Exhibit F) | 2161,314.40 | 1 |
| Auditor TERRUA (Exhibit J) | 159,117.18 | |
| Report of Director-General of Posts | | |
| FORME (page 17) | 154,136.82 | 9 |
| INTERNAL REVENUE. | | 7 |
| Treasurer Retorr (Exhibit F) | \$839,171.40 | 1 |
| Auditor TERRILL (Exhibit J) | 346,187.99 | 8 |
| MISCRLEANBOUS RECEIPTS. | | t |
| Treasurer RoLOFF (Bahibis F) | \$143,608.11 | t |
| Auditor TERBILL (Pambit J) | 189,027.58 | 0 |
| *- 41 | | |

In the matter of expenditures a similar confusion appears. This is shown by the following statements: Alda-da-Cama McCov (Exhibit H) \$7 821 850.67 Treasurer ROLOFF (Exhibit D) ... 7.999,930.58 Auditor TERRILL (Exhibit K) ... 7.982,615.76

The same discrepancy appears in the individual items making up these sums. The Treasurer's report does not present tems in an intelligible form, but Aidede-Camp McCoy uses figures furnished by the official reports of that department. His figures are, therefore, used

| , | 27.7.7.7 | 1 |
|---|---|-----|
| | POST OFFICE EXPRISES. | 1 |
| | MoCor (Exhibit H) \$176,705.86 | 1 |
| ٠ | Director-General of Posts Fosnes | 1 |
| ٠ | (page 17) | 1 |
| • | BARRACES AND QUARTERS. | 1 |
| | McCor (Exhibit H) \$124,284.88 | 1 |
| | Auditor TERBILL (Exhibit K) 124,504.50 | 1 |
| | JADA. | 1 |
| 1 | McCor (Idem) \$219,791.03 | 1 |
| 1 | Auditor TERRILL (Idem) | 1 |
| • | SANITATION. | 1 |
| | McCor (idem) | 1 |
| | THRRILL (1dem) | |
| | CUSTOMS SERVICE. | 1 |
| , | McCoT ((dem) | I |
| | TERRILL (Meth) | 1 |
| • | Collector BLIBS (Table 16) | 1 |
| | QUARANTINE SERVICE. | 1 |
| i | MOCOT (idem) \$62,015.85 | 1 |
| 1 | TERRILL (idem) | 1 |
| | | -11 |
| | It would be easily possible to project | 1 |
| | these tables almost indefinitely. In only | 1 |

these tables almost indefinitely. In only very rare instances has there been found any correspondence whatever in the submitted financial reports of the various departments.

There is no purpose here to intimate any irregularity in the use of the insular funds, although the possibility for defalcation under such a system of bookkeeping is clearly manifest. That there has been gross and inexcusable lack of business and business methods is equally manifest. Comparison of figures submitted in this final report with those previously submitted in annual reports shows the same discrepancy which exists in the foregoing tables.

President Baer and Mr. Shearn.

At the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission two or three days ago Lawyer CLARENCE J. SHEARN met with a rebuff which must have startled him. Mr. BARR declined to answer a cerasked him if he declined on the ground that his answer would incriminate him. Mr. BARR's reply was that the question was insulting. Lawyer SHEARN then demanded that the Commission rebuke the witness, but the Commission, to the lawyer's amazement, declared that the witness was in the right.

If Mr. BARR had been on the stand in an ordinary court of law, Mr. SHEARN would have asked the question, not only with impunity, but as a matter of course; and Mr. BAEB would have found himself impaled on one of the horns of the dilemma which always threatens witnesses thus interrogated. If he said that an answer would incriminate him, he would give the lawyer all he desired; if he said that it would not, he would have no excuse for not answering, and the Court would require him to reply.

This is only one of several cases in which the degree of protection afforded to witnesses differs somewhat in different tribunals or investigating bodies.

In Mr. BAER'S case the combination of onditions was particularly interesting and instructive. All three parties to the incident were right, Mr. BARR because the question was an insult; the Commission because the lawyer was insolent. and Mr. SERARN because he followed a customary and legally recognized method

The College Golfers.

Seme theusands of people abstained from the wild excitements of the Yale-Princeton golf match at Garden City on Saturday. There were no grand stands filled with howling undergraduates and beribboned sisters, cousins and aunts. No one yelled " Rah, Rah, Rah," nor let off a single "5-s, boom, ah." No one sang "Boula-boula," nor did young men gravely uncover themselves and sing Old Nassau." There was not a bit of excitement, for golf is not only an ancient and reyal, but also a very decorous and even idyllic game. Yet in all probability it is a much sounder and more generally beneficial game than football, which makes colleges famous and is therefore more enthusiastically supported by beards of trustees and faculties. Even staid and measurably venerable professors have been known to play gelf, but their public trumpetings are

usually as to football. Yet football is played by a very small percentage of the students of any colege. In fact, its practice is in these days of high specialization and suspicions of professionalism confined to the members of the "squad." The rest of the student body attends to the cheering, singing and betting. Golf, on the other hand, requires, first of all things, the fresh and inviting greensward of the perfumed links, always lying open and ready to tempt to mild and beneficial exercise, not too tame for the most vigorous youth nor too violent for the ansemic bookworm. It may be played

end of the course.

The college golfers are now showing skill quite as high as that of the football players, and the Princeton captain's victory over TRAVIS, the champion de facto, though not in nomine, was one which ought to have made the sons of Nassau greet him at the station on his return with many "tigers." Yet there is room for doubt that the college golfer will ever gain as much esteem among his fellow students as the football player, who fights and bleeds and runs for his university.

Special Franchises Are Not Real

Estate. The Tribune, in an editorial published on Saturday morning, takes issue with THE SUN on the question whether special franchises are real estate or not, and argues that the \$220,000,000 declared to be the value of the special franchises should be included in the assessed valuation of real estate of this city, and, therefore, should be used to enlarge the city's borrowing capacity. The Tribune says:

" Is it not more natural to construe the words of the Constitution, '10 per centum of the assessed value of the real estate of such county or city sub ject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessmen rolls of said county or city,' as meaning to include whatever the tax law defines as real estate?"

The answer to this question is: Calling a horse a cow, in an act of the Legislature, does not transform the horse into a cow, and when the State Constitution uses the words " the real estate of such city subject to taxation as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said city " it means real property and tangible real property only, as those words were used at the time of the adoption of the State Constitution, and prior to the fanciful nomenclature of the Franchise Tax law.

Suppose, for instance, that the Legisature should pass a law declaring that there should be but one assessment roll of the whole city, and that all personal property should be included in the words real estate." Would such an act make personal property real estate by the mere force of its enactment, and so relate back to the Constitution as to enhance the borrowing capacity of the city? The guide is to be found in the language of the Court of Appeals, and no higher authority can be cited than the words of Judge VANN. Judge VANN says:

"The Legislature found property scattered all over the State worth nearly two hundred mil lions of dollars which was not taxed at all, and had never been taxed. This property consisted wholly of special franchises or privileges given by the State, mainly to corporations furnishing to the public transportation, water, light and other necesdues or conveniences of daily life. . . . The new kind of property was termed ' real estate ' just as it might have been termed ' personal property ' or neutral property,' without changing its nature, which was such as local assessors had never dealt with . . The new property is real estate in name but not in reality, for it is a mere privilege to do omething in public streets and places, not permitted to citizens generally.

The above citations from the unanimous opinion of the Court of Appeals are conclusive. As the special franchises are real estate in name but not in reality. they cannot be included in the words the real estate of said city " as used by the framers of the State Constitution of 1896, for the makers of that Constitutien could not have meant to include in real estate this new kind of property. which the Court of Appeals says might have been termed " personal property or " neutral property."

It matters not whether the value of the right to collect wharfage has been taxed as real estate by this city heretofore or not; precedent or error in administrative officers cannot override the plain meaning of the State Constitution.

All fishermen and sons of truth will greet with a "glad" flipper an elder of their tribe, the Hon. THOMAS BOYD of Marcus Hook, Pa. He is in his eighty-sixth year, has never been sick in his life and has been hauling in fish for some eighty years. Up at 4 every morning and " his boat is one of the first to land at the Chester fish wharves in Chester Creek." There may be older fishermen than he on the active list, but there is none with a nobler and more reasonable ambition. He means to fish at least fifteen years more. Some sentimentalists complain that angling is not good for the fish; but think how healthful it is for the fisher.

If the Hon. SUCKER ROD SAM JONES OF Toledo is not too rigid a non-partisan United Christian party held a convention in Rock Island last week, and highly re solved that " the Golden Rule shall be applied to all questions of government " and that all government be carried on "in accordance with the righteous principles of initiative-referendum government." knew that the initiative and referendum would come to be regarded as sacrosanot and matter of religion. Perhaps Jones's habit of standing on his head makes him a little too agile and frivolous for the Rock Island platform.

More of the work of years of temperance agitation was undone during the first three months of 1908 than during any like period since the prohibition agitation began, fifty years ago.

Vermont, unswerving in its support prohibition since 1852, has fallen out of the

New Hampshire, which adopted hibition in 1855, has voted to repeal it. In North Dakota, which adopted pronibition as a part of its Constitution by an affirmative vote on that clause, separately submitted in 1889, the agitation for its repeal gained much headway, and the next Bismarck Legislature will, it is predicted, submit an amendment to do away with

In Kansas an adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the right to proceed summarily against saloons as public nuisances, the weapon of warfare which made possible CARRIE NATION'S hatchet campaign of saloon wrecking, has thwarted the labors of the Kansas Prohibitionist materially by taking from them their chief instrument of enforcement since the adoption of the prohibition amendment to the State Constitution in 1888.

While the cause of prohibition has been languishing, weman suffrage has been mak ing considerable headway. It was first adopted by a State or Territorial Government in 1870, nineteen years after the first State had adopted prohibition. It is now the law in four States, and no Common wealth which has once adopted it has ever voted to repeal it. At the recent New nearly all the year around, without spe-cial training, even with pipe in mouth in favor of the woman suffrage amendment,

of "repayments," \$545,038.52, which, if and Scottish beverages waiting at the and the extension of the right of suffrage minor elections, particularly for scho officers, goes on steadily

> The general meeting of the American Social Science Association, of which the Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS is president, occurs this year in Boston, occupying Thursday, Friday and Saturday of next week. Mr STRAUS is to open the evening session of Thursday with an address on "Industrial Peace." Questions of capitalistic organization and labor union responsibilities fill the programme of the Department of Social Economy on Thursday forenoon and evening and reappear on Friday evening, in their relation to government, in the Department of Jurisprudence, of which Mr. CHARLES BULKLEY HUBBELL of New York is the chairman. One of the papers set down for that evening is on " Public Accountability of Private Corporations," by HARRY A. GARPIELD of Cleveland whose brether JAMES was appointed last February by President ROOSEVELT as Commissioner of Corporations or Publicity Promoter in the new Departme of Commerce.

THE FIRST STRAIN ON MISSOURI HOSPITALITY. A Non-Professional Report of What Hap-

pened at St. Louis. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! As a sol experiences for the benefit of prospective

tors to this town.

The three so-called "best" hotels charged \$10 a day, \$15 with bath. That is the first pleasant feature of my trip here to see the dedication ceremonies. No, not quite the first. The first was the discovery at the depot that St. Louis has no cabs, either two r four-wheelers. There are a few carriages, for which the minimum charge is \$2.50.

To get back to the hotels. The buildings are

good enough, but the help is untrained and igno-rant of its proper duties. A warm cocktail and cold plates were on my first menu, and the average has been kept up pretty well ever since.

Poor accommodations at high prices are to be expected at such times, but I have yet to see the time when a man couldn't get a room in a properly conducted hotel in New York for \$5 a day.

Now, as to St. Louis's official guests. The Presi

dent was probably well treated by his immediate hosts, but the mob would not give him a chance to speak, and Cardinal Gibbons and Bishop Potte were literally howled down in the Liberal Arts Building yesterday. The Ambassadors were dumped down in the road in front of the reviewing stand and told to "get out of the way" by the police I had the honor of assisting his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, to climb a fence three feet high, and all the dignitaries who were not tough enough to st through the parade escaped to the "refreshment tent" in the same manner. No carriages were provided for the correspond-

ents, Secret Service men and photographers from the President's train. They footed it across lots to the police station in the exposition grounds explained their plight and finally reached the re-viewing stand, only to be told that no place had been reserved for them. Eventually they found seats on an adjoining stand. seats on an adjoining stand.

The refreshment tent was raided before any of
the President's party reached it. Secretary Root
got half a tumbler of whiskey (straight) and a pink
cake; one of the Italian attachés thanked me heart-

t under the table. I understand that the President's portion of this repast was a cup of cold coffee and a broken sandwich-after eating which, and after four hours in the cold wind, he went to the open Liberal Arts Building and made a speech, uncovered, to a noisy mob of "Missourians as Hosts." AN ETRWITNESS ST. LOUIS, May 2.

ily for a tumbier of Scotch, and then privately threw

Queer Post Office Names.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your editorial page recently contained a clipping from an English newspaper giving a list of uniquely named poatal stations in Great Britain. As usual, we are way ahead of our English cousins. Half an hour's perusal of the "Postal Guide" elicits along one line of investigation the following:

Head, Okia.; Leg. Va.; Left Hand, W. Va.; Left Poot Lake, Wis.; Hand, S. C.; Arm, Miss.; Finger, N. C.; Naila, Ind.; Eye, N. C.; Lash, Pa.; Brow, Va.; Big Foot, Ind.; Haire, Mich.; Blood, Ky.; Skulibone, Tenn.; Shinbone, Ala.; Backbone, Ky.; Cheeks, Ark.; Chinn, Ala.; Joint, Ohio; Lipps, Va.; Neck, Ala.; Hearts, N. C.; Shoulder, Ga.; Shoulderblade, Ky.; Soles, Va. J. M. Chates. newspaper giving a list of uniquely named

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: You don't

the heasts of the field with the flowers thereof are remembered, and most of the Christian virtues Effort and Industry are not far apart: Frugality remembered, and most of the Christian virtues.

Effort and Industry are not far apart: Frugality
and Patience have their inhabitants. Sober and
Drab are also to be found, but these are offset by
Gally and Jolly. Zion is in one county and the New
Jerusalem in another. Sabbath Rest is not far
away, while Paradiae is close at hand. Harmony
United and Pleasant Unity are on the map, and Ono
likewise. Sunbeam and Sunshine must be pleasant
places, and so must Nicetown. Rosebud, Buttercup, Bloom and Boquet are undoubtedly attractive,
and as for Beautiful and Best, Lovely and Lucky,
what more can be said? There is a Cottage in
Huntingdon county, and a Cotter in McKean,
while Mans Choice is somewhere else, possibly in
Mattie or Illile, Maud, Flora or Esther, or the twentyfour other towns named for the girls. Think of
having your mail sent to Lucinda or Ella, though
that would be no worse than to have it come to
Ilizah or Hannah or Lilly.

In one end of the State there is a Tank and a Tub.
There is also Magic and an Emblem. There is a
Dairy in Northampton county and a Creamery in
Montgomery; there is also a Joint.

Scrubgrass, Shintown and Froglown are not inviting, and I had rather live in Baim than at Auturn
Leaves, while they undoubtedly have a fine time at
Bills.

Some of the names smack of the West: Fairplay,
Big Shanty, Bird-in-Hand, Blanket Hill, Cyolone,
Some of the names smack of the West: Fairplay,
Big Shanty, Bird-in-Hand, Blanket Hill, Cyolone,
For a spelling match the following would be
useful: Jajose, Kishacoquillas, Daguscahonda,
Conoquenessing, Conshohocken, Chillesquaque,
Mehoopney, Naomipines, Shiekshinney and Wapwallopen.

Erits, May 2.

Road Imprevement in Williamstewn.

Road Improvement in Williamstown. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In justice Williamstown, Mass., I wish to correct a state

ment regarding the offer made by Mr. Harley T Proctor to the town for improving the roads.

Mr. Proctor offered to give Williamstown \$10,00 Mr. Proctor offered to give Williamstown \$10,000 toward improving the roads if the town would appropriate \$50,000 for the same purpose, at the same time stipulating that the whole sum of \$60,000 should be placed in the hands of a committee appointed by him (Mr. Proctor), to be used as said committee saw fit.

The town very wisely declined the offer with such a siring attached to it. The taxpayers considered that when the town was to appropriate five times as much money as Mr. Proctor offered to give they should have at least a voice in the disposing of the money.

A TAXPAYER, BUT A NON-RESIDENT.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., May 2.

The Man Who Changed Col. Rossevelt's Earlier "Economic Code." From an interview in the New York Press with Mr. Harry White, Secretary of the United

Garment Workers of America When Mr. Roosevelt was nominated for Gov ernor he had a very unfavorable labor record which he had made as a member of the Legislature He redeemed himself by coming out boldly an announcing after a conference I had with him that he had revised his code of political economy He said that as a result of his experience and obse vation he was in favor of labor measures he pre-viously had opposed. As a result Mr. Roosevelt announced after his election that his triumph was owing largely to the unexpected support of union workmen. That is a most remarkable thing. You see how a man's standing in the eyes of the labor people may change. The people are willing to forgive the past and give a man credit for wha he is doing or is willing to do in the present.

His Antlered Escort in the Park

From the Los Angeles Times.

Above him the wild skies bending.

Beneath him the wastes of snow—
Through the hush of the forest wending.

And over the bleak plateau,

He rode, with his strong heart glowing.

In a clime of old, held dear.

And the winds of the west were blowing.

With the music he loves to hear.

Beside him, with clanking sabre,
The brown-cheeked trooper rode.
Yet he passed, as friend and neighbor.
Where the things of the wild abode.
Where the things that people the places
Of mountain and hill and fen
Were waiting, with kindly faces,
To welcome the chief of men. And so that they, too, might render
Their tribute of love to him,
Forth, then, in their strength and spiendor
From the forests dark and dim,
From the wastes and the gwahing fountains
Like a leaping wave of flame,
The antiered kings of the mountains
in royal escort came.

Down through the wild wastes riding.
They followed him over the snow.
By the peaks in the cloud-mists hiding
And down to the broad pistesu;
And never, in song or story.
In tourney, or feast, or fray,
Pode ling or khan is his glory
As his man rode that day.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. s the Time Coming to Face Squarely the Question of Repeal?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not a question of social equality as to colored and white people and different races even of white people.

It is a question of neture, and all the laws

hat man can make will never remove a feeling that nature has planted in human beings.

NEW YORK, May 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The people" to whom Abraham Lincoln referred in his Gettysburg speech as the proper governors and officeholders of the United tates were not Chinese and negroes. WASHINGTON, May 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Democratic party can regain its prestige and convert defeat into victory by returning o its original conceptions of government. The essence of State indestructibility is perpetual freedom in the people of the State to control and quicken the initial and final activities of State jurisdiction. That initial activity of the State is the determination by the people of each State of the qualificaions of State voters for State officers.

Suffrage breathes the breath of life into iemocratic institutions. Any encroachment by the Federal centre of power upon the absolute right of each State to qualify its own voters in State elections is destructive of the State. State administrative authority rests solely upon State suffrage created and prescribed by the State. The suffrage question is up for thought, and is the most momentous in American politics. The domestic sovereignty of the State depends upon State control of it. If the Federal Government can by fixing State suffrage fashion and direct the incipient intelligence of the State in its own affairs. the whole system becomes Federal and the State a phantom.

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, if the same be not repealed by the Fifteenth Amendment, cannot be construed to take from the body of State powers the right in the State to control its own suffrage. The amendment itself acknowledges jurisdiction in the State to qualify State voters. Nevertheless, it says to the State, if you do not allow all male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age to vote at State elections, Congress may cut down your representation the House of Representatives.

The philosophy of the Fourteenth Amendnent is that while it concedes to the State full power over the suffrage of the State in elections for State officers, yet it says to the State: Not withstanding, you have such power, yet if you exercise that power according to your own judgment and discretion, the Federal Government may hereby become displeased with you and will punish you for contempt by refusing you equal representation in Congress." The Fourteenth Amendment, relating

to State suffrage, appears to set up in the Federal Government a jurisdiction to punish the State for exercising its powers in its own way. It, in effect, says to the State that if Federal rules are not consulted and obeyed n qualifying State voters for State officers, the Federal Government will establish the whipping-post for the States which disobey such rules and will chastise the disobedient State by cutting down its Federal influence. The power to set up such discipline of the States has not been challenged, but, nevertheless, it does not exist. The power of the State over its own suf-

frage has always existed, and will continue, democracy be faithful to its first principles, so long as the Union lasts. limitation in the Federal Constitution of the have to travel far to find weird names. The post offices in the State of Pennsylvania constitute a collection hard to beat. All the fowls of the air and clares that the State is immortal and no jurisdiction.

A State cannot enjoy equal suffrage the Senate unless it live and abide as a State in order that it may enjoy such suf frage.

The supreme political question now before the country is: Can a State exercise its jurisdiction to exclude ignorance and shiftlesaness from the polls in State elections, and not be put in the Federal pillory

The Democratie party ought to vindicate the dignity of the State in this respect. When this is done the State will be free and able once more to work out its own destiny in its own way. AN AMERICAN DEMOCRAT.

NEW YORK, May 2.

From the Macon Telegraph.

The series of frank letters to THE SUN from Northern correspondents at different points of the South is very interesting and informing and will undoubtedly cause a readjustment of the thought of a great many people on this subject. THE SUN is performing useful service to the country. Its unprejudiced inquiries into Southern conditions ought to result in the enlighten ment extending far beyond the limits of its readers. We are glad to see foolish notions modified or removed in this way, but there is one probable result of such revelations that is less welcome. There s already strong opposition to the influx of negroes from the South, and the more Northern people learn of the true condition the stronger will be their desire to keep the colored brother at a distance. On the other hand, it will be to the South's lasting advantage to unload as large share of the burden as possible upon the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I've read with great interest your editorials and correspondents' letters on the question of Presidential candidates. I was particularly struck with the letter dealing with Judge Gray's fitness. I agree with it. I think every man in this country is debtor to the man who fearlessly and faultlessly did his duty in the extremely difficult and delicate work he had to do as head of the Coal Commission. There is only one man in this country to whom a man of such dignity, charcountry to whom a man of such dignity, character and force could be asked to stand second, and that man is our only living ex-President, Grover Cleveland.

Let the Democrats nominate Cleveland and Gray, and the election is won and the country safe. No "pot-house politics" with such men in power.

and Gray, and the country safe. No "pot-house politics" with such men in power.

For every Democratic voter lost to this ticket there will be two Republicans gained.

And as to this third-term opposition, that can't be other than childish and chimerical when it is remembered that twenty years lie between the beginning of the first term and what would be the beginning of the third.

"Cleveland and Gray!" Can anybody heat it?

LAKEVILLE, Conn., May 2.

From the Washington Star.

There isn't any finish to these magazines and books,
A feller's bound to notice 'em whichever way he
looks.

But when I pick one of 'em up an' read an hour or

It seems quite similar to what I've read long years An' so I close the volume. On the shelf I put it hack An' settle down contented to peruse the almanac. They're all about some gal that's fell in love with some young man.

It seems jee, like eaveadroppin' to be folierin' out cach plan.

They make fur future happiness. I've got as many cares

I haven't time fur pryin' in young people's love affairs.

I led on have their novels. I will never feet a lack the interestion as long as they got out the almanas.

GEN. WOOD AND ALEXIS E. PRYE. The Former Cuban Superintendent of

Schools, His Work, and His Troubles. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Monday, April 27, you published an article on "Education in Cuba." The article contains some statements that do a great injustice o Mr. Alexis E. Frye, former Superintendent of Schools of Cuba. It says, for example: "Mr. Frye's methods were somewhat diffuse. His principal idea appeared to have been the establishment of the greatest number of schools. In this process he unduly over-looked the essential element of systematic organization. The whole institution soon fell into exceeding confusion." The clear inference is that the confusion was in Mr. Frye's department. The same article states hat soon after Lieut. Hanna was appointed ommissioner of Education Mr. Frye was

dismissed The facts are these: Mr. Frye was Superntendent of Schools of Cuba; he was succeeded by Mr. Lopez, and the latter was sucreeded by Dr. Diaz, who now holds the posion. These are the only Superintendents of schools who ever held office in Cuba.

Mr. Frye was never Commissioner of Schools of Cuba and never performed the duties of that office. During Gen. Brooke's term and during the first eight months of Gen. Wood's erm the financial organization of the school department was in the hands of the Military dovernor and was directed by the Chief of Staff. All payrolls were sent to the Chief of Staff and all other bills likewise. Not one ever passed through the office of the Superntendent of Schools Mr Frye's work as Superintendent was to establish schools and direct the methods of instruction. Before the schools had been opened three

months the school payments were in hopeless confusion. As months passed the con-fusion became greater, and school boards threatened to resign bodily. The pay of teachers was in arrears from one to four The entire system was crippled. scores of petitions were sent to Mr. Frye. appealing to him to help obtain payments. This was in accord with Article XXIV., Order schools were organized. This article reads: If salaries are not paid within thirty days of the date when they become due. Boards of Education shall, and teachers may, report the fact to the Superintendent of Schools of Cuba, who will give the matter personal at-tention." Mr. Frye did give the matter

personal attention and with such vigor that the bills were paid by Gen. Wood and the bills were paid by Gen. Wood and the bills were paid by Gen. Wood and the transparent of the paid of

Self-Made Copper King of Japan. From the Japan Mall.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Furukawa chihel, owner of the Ashiwo copper mines. He was self-made man, having originally been a hawker of beancurd cakes in Kyoto Portune took him by the hand when at 22 he entered the service of the Konolke house in Kyoto, whereafter he was adopted into the family of Furukawa Tarozayemon and initiated into the mysteries of the foreign silk trade under the auspices of the Ono-gumi.

It appears that from the year 1874, after the bank-ruptcy of the Ono firm, he conserved the idea that Japan's future lay in the development of mines, and following that insufations he development.

and, following that inspiration, he devoted himself to getting possession, wholly or in part, of various mining properties, first that of Kusakura (copper-and then those of Ashiwo, Imal and Sul. No difficulties seem to have daunted him, and at the time of his death he had a proprietary interest in matyof his death he had a proprietary interest in mixtynine mines, measuring 35 millions of trubo, employing 30,000 men: having machinery of 7,000 horse
power, and producing 20 kwamme of gold, 3,000
kwan of silver. 16 million pounds of copper, and
400,000 tons of coal. These figures represent 20
per cent. of the whole production of silver in Japan
and 40 per cent. of that of copper. Mr. Furukawa was 79 years of age at the time of his death, and

Coffee-Heated Coachmen.

From the London Court Journal.

Lady Hope's "coffee barrow" is about again. The excellent idea was conceived by Lady Hope of supplementing the party within by a coffee stall without, at which coachmen, footmen, and—new motormen could obtain refreshment during the long waits in the streets. The first season it worked well, and is again a success.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.
A portrait of Brig.-Gen. Leonard Wood by Sargent has been placed in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington. None of Edward G. Bellairs bas

Heard in a Restaurant. Shall I wrap the sandwich up?" No. I've got something to put around

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